EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. TERMS cash in acteance. Money sent by mail will be at the of the sender. None but Bonk bills covered in New York

THE DALLY HERALLS, not cens, per copy, \$7 per annum, "THE WEEKLY HP is all, every Subviduy, at six cents on copy, or \$3 per annum. The European Edition occup Vednesses at six cents per copy, \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britain at \$5 12 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage, the Continent, both to include postage, the Continent and Elst of each month, at six infformia Edition in the let 11th and 21st of each month, at six anti-per copy, or \$1 bit per annum. THE PANILY HERALD, on Walnesday, at four cents per JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- NIXON'S ROYAL CHROUS WINTER GARDAN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.-

WALLACE'S THEATER, Broadway. - HENEIETTE-POP-LAURA REENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.

NEW BOWERS THEATER, BOWERS, -FIFTHEN YEARS THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 Broadway .- At Page Can-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—Houseshos Rosinson—Ruth Oaklet—Bakes, Sea Laox and Other Charlettes

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway - Laord's Ministrells in

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 639 Broadway. ATHENÆUM, Brooklyn.-VANDENHOFF'S DRAWATIC READ WASHINGTON HALL, Wheeling -Unsworm's Min-

New York Tuesday, April 2, 1861.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Berald-Edition for Europe.
The Cunard mail steamship Canada, Captain Ande

will leave Boston, on Wednesday, for Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close in this city this

afternoon, at a quarter-past one and at half-past five o'clock, to go by ra troad THE EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD WILL be publis at eleven o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrap

The contents of the EUROPEAN KOITION OF THE HERAL

will combine the news received by mas and telegraph at the office during the previous week and up to the hour of

The News.

The election for Sta e officers and members of Congress in Connec icut took place yesterday. From the returns published in another column it is pretty evident that the republicans have carried the State, and by an increased majority over the

Like several of his predecessors, President Lincoln has been unable to withstand the wear and tear upon his physical and mental powers consequent upon his official duties. He is reported as being quite ill-so much so as to debar him from all intercourse with visiters. Even the most pressing official business was postponed yesterday on account of his indisposition.

The three Confederate States envoys to the European courts are now en route. Mr. Dudley Mann sailed from this port on Saturday, on board the Arago, while Messrs. Yancey and Rost sailed from New Orleans yesterday for Havana, where they will embark on board the British West India mail steamer for Europe. The United States Amsadors will be despatched abroad with as little delay as possible. An outline of the instructions of the State Department to the last mentioned functionaries is given among our Washing ton despatches this morning.

The Morrill tariff went into operation yesterday and created trouble, confusion and annoyance among the merchants, brokers, clerks, &c. A graphic account of the scenes at the Custom House will be found in another column, and will repay

The bill to amend our city charter, in relation to the Bureau of Assessments, engaged a consider able portion of the time of the State Assembly yesterday, in Committee of the Whole. After long debate, progress was reported. The Swill Milk bill was reported to the House. The Senate bill to amend the Corn Exchange charter was ordered to a third reading. A number of bills were reported favorably; among them that amending the act regulating the port of New York. Considerable other miscellaneous business was transacted by the Assembly.

The overland express, with San Francisco advices to the 20th pit., arrived at Fort Kearny yes-terday. The Legislature had made no progress electing a United States Senator. The markets remained without change, save some activity in liquors, in consequence of the new tariff act. The disabled steamer Uncle Sam had arrived at San Francisco. The sloop-of-war Wyoming from Honolulu, had also arrived:

By the brig Echo, arrived at this port, we are in receipt of files of Hayti papers to the 9th ult. The most important news they contain relates to the movements of Spain in the neighboring republic of San Domingo. We give elsewhere a copy of a proclamation, issued ostensibly by the Dominican people, calling for resistance to the in-We are in possession of files from Laguayra,

Venezuela, to March 14. General Paez arrived at that port on the 13th, on board the Joseph Maxwell, from Philadelphia, and was received with every mark of respect. A salute of thirteen guns was fired and any amount of speeches delivered.

M. de Toureil, French Charge d'Affaires' in the absence of M. Mellinet, who is in Europe died at Carracas on March 1. His funeral was attended by all the dignitaries of the republic and the foreign representatives. The Capary Islanders were returning in conside rable numbers from San Domingo, most of them in a very destitute condition. The greatest harmony prevails for the present between Spain and Venezuela. The affat at Valencia, which we noticed the other day, was simply an emeute by a battalion of government troops stationed a that place, who took possession of the town during the night and liberated all the prisoners. During the next day they were attacked and dis persed, with a few killed and wounded. The discussion in regard to the proposed English loan has become quite bitter, and the papers on both sides are decidedly personal in their remarks. The Servadio Opera troupe, with Madame Cortesi and other well known artists, was expected daily at

The storeship Release was to have left the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday for Florida, but she had not completed the taking in of her smaller stores. Besides, as she is a ming vessel, she would not have left in the na a snew storm and the prevailing head wind. If the weather favorable, and the stores are all got or board, the Release will sail to-morrow. We are authorized to say that the reported intention of government to order the construction of the six new war steamers in the Brooklyn Navy Yard is without foundation.

Another great change occurred in the weather The morning was lowering and blustry, threatening a heavy fall of rain. But, instead of raining, about three o'clock hail and snow commenced to fall, continuing until near eight o'clock

when another change took place. Rain, snow hail and sleet showered down upon the streets, rendering the night one of the dreariest it is possibie to conceive.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, but

transacted no business of general interest. The Board of Councilmen held a short session last evening, only thirteen members being present. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read, a number of reports were presented and laid over. A communication was received from th Croton Aqueduct Department, in relation to the cost of the trap block pavement and the appro priations made therefor since its introduction The paper was ordered to be printed in the minutes, after which the Board adjourned till Thurs

The April term of the Court of General Sessions was commenced yesterday, Recorder Hoffman presiding. The Grand Jury were discharged natil the 15th inst., in consequence of the Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer being in session. The whole of the day was occupied in the trial of Hugh Ward, charged with a felonious assault upon his wife, committed on the 15th of February, in ave nne A. He asked her for some money, and on her declining to give it pointed a pistol at her mouth and snapped it. The shot did not take effect, whereupon he stabbed her in the breast and bowels, and inflicted other wounds. The jury convicted Ward, and he was remanded for sen

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 406 deaths in this city during the past weeka decrease of 6 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 40 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 68 deaths of dis eases of the brain and nerves, 7 of the generative organs, 12 of the heart and blood vessels, 149 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 8 of old age, 69 of skin and eruptive fevers, 7 premature births, 54 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 29 of general fevers, 2 of diseases of the urinary organs, and 1 unknownof which 10 were from violent causes. The na tivity table gives 276 natives of the United States. 7 of England, 81 of Ireland, 26 of Germany, 2 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign coun-

tries. sales of 3,000 bales, and a rumor of 1,000 bales more, which we could not trace. Prices closed firm on the basis of 12%2. a 12%c. for middling uplands. Flour was firm and active under the news, with a good demand from the trade and for export. Wheat was in good de mand, both for export and milling, closing at an advance of ic. a 2c. per bushel. Corn was steady, with fair sale at uncharged prices. Pork sold to a moderate extent while prices were firm, closing at \$16 81 a \$16 87% for mess, and \$12 50 a \$13 for prime. Sugars were firm and active, with sales of 1.304 hhds., chiefly Cubas: 416 do, melado, and 40 do, Texas, a prices given in another place. An a count of stocks wil be found in another column. Coffee was firm, with light sales. The stock embraced about 41,000 bags Rio stock of rice embraced 9,126 casks Carolina and 3,200 bags East India, against 12,972 casks of Carolina at the ame time in 1860. Freight engagements were light and

The Connecticut Election.

The Connecticut election of yesterday, for members of Congress, State officers, &c., appears to have gone for the republicans by de-

The opposition elements, fighting under the

obsolete flag of the demoralized, disrupted and

disbanded democracy, have made a sorry show

of resistance. We dare say that hundreds of conservative men of democratic antecedents. appreciating the folly of parading to the music of the democratic party, when that party is defunct and decomposed, took no part in this election. On the other hand, the administration at Washington has been particularly cautious in svoiding any proceeding in regard to the spoils, and every measure of public policy, calculated to dampen the ardor of the poils republicans in the work of this Con necticut contest. The federal offices in said State have been held in abeyance, and the evacuation of Fort Sumter has been delayed for fear of the consequences to the party in this election of a more decided policy in either case. Doubtless, too, the appointment of Mr. Gideen Welles as a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet was made, not because of the superior qualifications of the man for the place, but because, as a Connecticut man, his appointment would be apt to turn on election day to the advantage of the administration and its party Connecticut, of all the New England States, has beretofore been most stoutly cont-sted by the opposition to the old whig party and the present anti-slavery coalition of the North. The State lies sufficiently near the great conservative city of New York to feel omewhat the pressure of its public opinion, and is sufficiently interested in a Southern market for Northern manufactures to comprehend the value of the Union. But the Union clements of Connecticut, and of every other State, North and South, are now all at sea Thus, while the republicans, in the administration and in the Congress at Washington have that substantial power which the opposition has lost the conservative men of the North are as yet without organization, without any fixed or common purpose, and without a promise of any compensating results to their labors. With half the Southern States out of the Union, and with the other half drifting stencily towards Montgomery, Alabama, it was expecting too much to expect a Union revolution in Connecticut within a month of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration.

We had a very little hope of a Northern reaction so early in the day. The triumph achieved after a forty years' agitation on the part of our anti-slavery holy alliance is not to be overthrown in a petty skirmish of a little State election. We had anticipated, however, from this election, some manifestations of a turn in the tide, some cheering evidences of the beginning of a counter revolution, in favor of the reconstruction of the Union, including the seceded States. But with the returns before us this hope vanishes. The day of a wholesome Northern Union reaction is still in the future. Will it ever come? We cannot answer. We are only sure that the overthrow of this anti-slavery republican party in the North must precede any encouraging movements for the restoration of the Union in the South Meantime it is probable that this April triumph of the republicans in Connecticut will turn over Virginia to the secessionists in May; and next, the Convention of the border slave States at Frankfort, Kentucky, may, from the

same causes, be carried in the same direction. From all the signs of the times, including this Connecticut election, the discouraging inaction of Mr. Lincoln's administration, the disorganized condition of the Union forces of the country, and the domineering attitude of the republican party, we apprehend that we are destined to suffer at least four years of political and floancial chaos, and that we are now only at the threshold of the terrible and protracted Spanoial revulsion which is before us.

We may, perhaps, escape the fearful calamities | The Government and its Organs Making | dealers, defaulters, bankrupts and drunkards." of a civil wer, but even upon this point there is no security in the present state of things. The "irrepressible conflict" between the North and South is indeed upon us at last; and as the Confederate States are striking deliberately at the commercial supremsey of the North, and for Southern commercial independence, we must await now the issue of this contest, and he end of this administration, before we of the North can hope for better times, or for any reconstruction of the Union.

Important Newspaper Mission from Eng-

We have abundant evidence that the eyes of Europe, and more particularly Great Britain are watching the progress of events in this country with no common interest and anxiety. We have it from the lips of sovereigns and statesmen, the columns of newspapers and the oral and written assurances of private individuals. The Duke of Newcastle only expressed the popular feeling of his countrymen when, in a recent letter to a gentleman connected with this journal, he said, " Let me assure you and those with whom you are associated how anxiously we all desire in this country to see a happy termination to the troubles which are now afflicting the United States. The accounts from thence are watched with an intensity of interest scarcely less than that which three years ago attached to every mail from India." This interest arises probably as much from the commercial relations subsisting between the two great sections of the Auglo-Saxon race as from genuine sympathy with us as a branch of the same family, and the founders of a mighty republic, which has been the pride of America and the admiration of the world. But that it does exist is a good sign, speaking well for the friendship of the Old World with the New, and showing that our case is not yet considered hopeless. The visit of the Prince of Wales to this coun-

ry seems to have inspired the English with fresh impulses and new ideas in our favor, and at the same time to have increased the interest of Americans in monarchical institutions; and this feeling is still in the course of developement. The London Times on that occasion sent correspondent to chronicle the royal progress, and the result of that enterprise unfortunate as the Times was in the selection of a man whose wilful misstatements were only more outrageous than his ignorance and imbecilitywas to lead the English mind to inquire into us as a people, and speak of and lean towards as with a friendly warmth. American newspapers, and extracts from American newspapers, were eagerly perused, and the books of travellers professing to describe our country, our manners, our customs and our institutions were read with avidity. The condition of the United States was very different at that timerecent as it is to the present, although the storm was seen to be brewing in the proba ble election of Mr. Lincoln. The same journal has now sent to this country bother correspondent, but to watch the progress of an event of a very opposite baracter to that which fell to the lot of his predecessor. We congratulate the Times on its change of man, although we are by no means in expectation that Mr. Russell, brilliant in descriptive power as he is, will succeed in solving what we are unable to solve ourselves. Politics with us are unfortunately more complicated and full of technicalities than in any other free country in the world. We may attribute this in a great measure to the fact of nearly all our politicians being lawyers, and vice versa, and these endeavor to hide the real issue of a question for the sake of party purposes. In the practice of this chicanery a previous acquaintance with the wiles of the law is no doubt much to be desired.

Fortunately, however, Mr. Russell has a wide field for usefulness open to him in the Southern States. He can there dwell upon a subject to everything politic gitates and distresses America, from Florida o Maine, and it is at the same time one upon which any intelligent and impartial stranger is capable of forming an opinion. If that gentleman will only make a careful tour of the slave States, inquiring carefully and minutely as he goes into the condition of the slaves, and then give to the British public, through the columns of the leading English journal, an unbiassed account of all that he saw and learned, he will do a positive service to the British and American people. He will thereby dispel vast amount of ignorance and misapprehension which prevails concerning the real working of the patriarchal system of servitude called slavery, and the condition of the slaves. He will let the world know that the slave population of the South has since 1798 increased from five hundred thousand to four millions-a greater ratio of increase than ever pegroes experienced in their pative Africa And this one great fact will of itself testify to the manner in which they are housed, fed, clothed and cared for, while the superiority of their moral, social and physical condition to that of the free negroes will be at once apparent by a comparison of statistics. Let Mr. Russell compare the happy, contented lot of these slaves of the South with that of the white slaves of England, and, indeed, of nearly all Europe, and say which class of the two really enjoys physical existence the most. Let him remember, at the same time, that the negro beongs to a race inferior to our own; that he is naturally indolent, unintellectual, unenterprisng and unaspiring, and that the labor of the

hands is the only work that he is fitted to per-The ignorance and prejudice under which the bulk of the British public labor respecting slavery in the United States is both ridiculous and deplorable, and many of the British journalists are not better informed or less deluded than the people they address, if we may judge from the absurd articles we have read in one or two of the London newspapers, and which read more like the chronicles of dreams than accounts of what are supposed to be actual facts. One good result will be accomplished by Mr. Russell's mission to this country if he succeeds in correcting these mistaken ideas. It is a task requiring some courage to combat prejudices on fair grounds, as was instanced in he case of the Hon. Miss Murray, one of the maids of honor to the Queen, who wrote s lucid and candid narrative of her travels in the alave States, and thereby incurred reproach at some. But it is to be hoped that the London Times will not hesitate to speak the truth. whatever misinformed people may think or say. We side with no party, but we are anxious tha ou institutions should not be misrepresented an Cotthe deforming influence

By reference to our Washington telegraphic

intelligence, it will be seen that, bad as are the affairs of the Union, and desperate as they must appear to the great Powers of Europe, our Secretary of State is hard at work to make them worse. In the instructions which be is preparing for the newly appointed Ministers to European Courts, it seems he labors to disparage the Southern republic and to misrepresent its institutions, the first time such a course has been adopted since the foundation of the government. Mr. Seward, seeing that the Morrill tariff, and an unwavering allegiance to King Cotton, paramount to anti-slavery prejudice, have damaged the interests of the Northern confederacy on the other side of the Atlantic. and made friends for the South, proceeds eagerly to counteract those effects and to extend the irrepressible conflict to the battle fields of diplomacy in Europe But his efforts will not only fail, but probably inflict new injury upon the country. He will only off sally confirm what has reached Europe through is ambassadors or through our journals, that the Union is split into two halves, and that the Confederate States, in point of fact, are no longer under the government at Washington-otherwise they would not be maligned.

In like manner the republican journe! of this city are terribly excited about the news which has recently arrived from Europe. that all the manufacturing and commercial inerests of England and France—the interests which always sway the foreign policy of those nations—are greatly excited against the North, and, in despite of their anti slavery sentiments. are proclaiming their sympathies in favor of the South; and that the organs of public opinion and the organs of the governments alike foreshadow European policy in America as hostile to the North. The republican jour nals conclude that the proceedings of Spain in San Domingo are but the prelude to the operations of all the fillbustering Powers of Europe and that France and England have already sent out their fleets to the Gulf with sealed

orders. Whether this last piece of intelligence is de ived from any authentic source or not makes ittle difference; for it is just what these gov ernments are likely to do under the circum stances. England has been always a fitibustering Power. There is no part of the earth in which she has not established colonies or sought to plant them. France has pursued the eame career, with more or less success, and Spain, awakening from ber sleep, is reviving her old policy. If her ability were only equal o her will she would outstrip the two leading Powers in schemes of annexation and self-aggrandizement. As it is, she has not the fear of he Monroe doctrine before her eyes, and she skes time by the forelock in seizing upon her share of the spoils. Behelding the great American Union divided into two antagonistic sections, she treats both with contemptuous indiffer ence. But she is only the jackall. The lion of England and the eagle of France will soon tollow her tracks, and the island of San Juan. Central America and Mexico will become their devoted prey. The cotton confederacy and he government of the rump Union, both anxious to curry European favor, and both too much afraid and too jealous of each other to combine in repelling encroachments upon their common interests, will be only too happy if they are let alone even for a time in their presen status, and the crowned heads of Europe do not proceed to recover the colonial possessions they have lost.

Such is the degradation and danger to which be democratic States of North America are now reduced. But the instructions of Mr. Seward and the writings in the republican ionrnals are calculated to invite encroach. ment, intervention, occupation, and even invasion. They expose the weak spot where the wedge may be effectually inserted and driven does not enslave the white men of both instead of the pegroes of the Southern States. The Times and other republican journals of New York denounce the Morrill tariff, and thus play into the hands of the European governments. The Tribune, on the contrary, with more fanatical consistency, upholds the tariff, but foments civil war, which equally makes the game of foreign despots. The truth is, that all these journals are at their wits end, like drunken men, who either cannot see the length of their noses before them, or, if they do discern anything, see it double or turned up-

WILKESON ON WEED.-When politicians fall out and photograph each other the public obains a large amount of valuable information. As a general rule we receive only rose colored portraits of prominent individuals. An editor s always able, terse, and vigorous; a country politician is defined as an eloquent orator and splendid statesman; a judge, who could not page an examination in Nevada, is declared to be a second Mansfield. In no previous age, and in no other country, has the sublime art of puffing been carried to the same extent as in the land of the free and the home of the brave Everybody is eloquent, gifted and clever. There are no fools, no asses, no commonplace people, no thieves, among our public men. That is the outside view of the matter

Occasionally, bowever, the curtain is

accidentally lifted, and we see the actors without their paint and minus their spangles; that is, when, as in the case of Weed vs. Wilkeson, they begin to use the camera upon each other. Wilkeson has lately undertaken to give us an imperial pho tograph of Weed; and, like Brady, he has perexered till the end. His first effort was good. his second better, but his third-of which we give a copy elsewhere-is the best of all. The light and shade are perfect, and the great apostle of free wool, the Central Railway, and the lobby generally, is sketched to the life. Weed is described by Wilkeson as the "Albany Fagin," and the puppets about him as the little boys whom he trains in the art of picking the public pocket. He has circumvallated "the Senate and Assembly chambers with a cordon of thieves;" he is responsible for "the birth and existence of the Albany lobby;" he has reached the "eminence of infamy;" his "soul has trafficked in other souls, and made merchandise of men's weaknesses and necessities; distinctions of politics as well as of morality are unknown to him;" he "has cheerfully tied up and tangled his integrity, and compromised republicanism with the captains of the slave power;" he has conspired against the canal interest and sold himself to the Central Railway; he commits the "public property and interests to thieves, rogues, faro

We give this pleasant picture to our readers with the single remark that the artist has had the very best opportunity to make himself acquainted with his subject, and has evidently entered upon his labors with that esprit which, in the fine arts, is the primary essential of success. Read Wilkeson upon Weed.

THE CHEVALLER WIKOFF BADLY TREATED .-The infidel, lager bier, spoils gormandizing, free love phalanx of the Tribune object very indignantly to Wikoff being paid one or two thousand dollars for his services to the government as bearer of despatches to St. Petersburg and to China. They say that he did not go to Russia or to China, and is therefore not entitled to his pay. But we can say that the Chevalier Wikoff, as bearer of despatches from Washington, did go to St. Petersburg, and that if he où not go all the way out to China, it was because the government failed to provide him the ways and means. He did, however, discharge his duty in the premises in securing the mansmission of his despatches to their destination: but the government has neglected to pay him for either Russia or China Mr. Buchapan bad so many other irons in the fire that it is no wonder be overlooked Wikoff's little bill. Honest Abe Lincoln, as the adminitrator of Mr. Buchanan's legacies, should at tend to it; but if Honest Old Abe is to be guided by our Fourierite phalanx, we may expect to hear of forty diplomatic appointments made from our ranting, infidel, red republican lager bier refugees before we hear of the payment of this honest claim of Wikoff, who is a diplomat, a scholar and a gentleman. It is probable, however, that Mr. Seward may over rule in this little matter, at least, the remon strances of the Tribune office. But nous verrons MUSICAL MATTERS-CONCERT OF MADEMOI

SELLE SPERANZA.-Those of our readers who are interested in operatic affairs may recollect the debut of Mademoiselle Speranza, a young prima donna, who was engaged by one of the Academy managers for the season of 1859-60. and who disappeared from public view after singing a night or two. This lady, Adelaide Speranza, had previously sung in the principal Italian theatres, and had been praised by the best critics for the purity and tenderness of ber voice-a clear, resonant soprano sfogato-awell as the exact justice of her intonation and the perfection of her method. She came to the United States, accompanied by her father and mother, and essayed a debut The result was not successful, the prima donna suffering from the effects of the sea voyage, and afterwards remaining in delicate health during nearly a year. We understand that, thanks to a distinguished physician of this city, she has pow recovered her voice, and is ready to appear before the public In conjunction with her mother-Madame Assunta Speranza-a very fine contralto singer, Mr. Millard (tenor), Signor Centimeri (baritone), and Signor Villanova, a celebrated performer on the Alexandre organ, Mile. Speranza will give a grand concert on the evening of the 10th. A number of connoisseurs, who have had the pleasure to hear Mile. Speranza since her recovery, and were very much delighted with her voice and execution, have prevailed upon her to give this concert, which will be, without doubt, a very successful affair. The beau monde will come out in full force for the Speranza concert

VIRGINIA TAKING A STAND AGAINST STRENGTH-ENING THE FORTS -In the House of Delegates now in session at Richmond, Va., a resolution was passed on Saturday night protesting against the removal of arms and armaments in that State by the government at Washington It appears that fifty heavy guns have just been completed for the federal government at the Bellona foundry, near Richmond, which Mr Lincoln has ordered to be delivered to Fort Monroe; but the Virginia Legislature, by the be so delivered while the State Convention is considering the question of secession; and, further, that the Governor shall be empowered "to call out the public guard to arrest the contemplated removal, and directing him to employ the needful force to resist any attempt to remove the guns beyond the reacn and control

of the State government." This is a decided step on the part of Virginia towards resisting the intention of the adminis tration to reinforce the Southern fortresses, and savors of nullification, if not of secession. Lin coln will probably find it as bard to carry out a coercive policy in the border States as in those already seceded.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE SPOUS -Mr. Barney, our new Collector, will enter upon the duties of his office in a few days. He is Mr. Secretary Chase's man, and, being an old Van Buren barnburner, it is quite probable that the old barnburners will come in for the lion's share of the Custom House plunder. Thurlow Weed, they say, is negotiating to buy up the remains of old Tammany; but as Barney can outbid him, Weed will be apt to fail.

KILLING OFF GREAT MEN-The organs of Tammany Hall, after baving killed off Fernando Wood a half dozen times, are pitching in to kill him off again. The irrepressible Fernando appears to have the nine lives of a cat, and if the Tammany sachems will only persevere in their efforts to kill him, they will make a great man of him yet. And so with John Cochrane They have undertaken to kill him off, from which it is safe to conclude that Cochrane is a ising man, and stronger than the Old Wigwam.

INCREASE OF TAXATION.—The taxes of this city now amount to twelve millions of dollars. equal to two per cent of the value of its real estate, or one-third of the entire rental, which is about thirty-six millions. This tax ation exceeds by two millions per annum the entire cost of governing Great Britain at the time of its last revolution. With this fearful load of taxation bowing the city of New York to the earth, will it, we ask, kneel down like the patient camel to receive the additional burthens which the Lincoln administration are preparing to heap upon it, till at last its back breaks? While taxes are laid on in the shape of loans, the interest of which is to be paid by duties, the government is doing everything it can to diminish the receipt of revenue, and to impair the ability of the citizens to meet taxation by destroying their commerce, and by sending it to Southern ports through the operation of the Morrill tariff. By its menaces of war end by its oracular and mysterious ambiguity, it is paralyzing all the operations of trade, at a fine when it most needs money. Direc: avation will, in the end, press upon us tike an intolerable incubus, when other sources o. re-

wenue fail. Thus the policy of the government appears to be to increase our public burth when it diminishes our ways and means, and cripples the power of the cople to pay. Universal bankruptcy must soon be the inevitable result.

NEWS PROG THE STATE CAPITAL.

Atnany, April 1, 1861. Petitions have been pres Petitions have been presented to the House in favor of a bill to prevent the sale of swill milk, and in favor of e bill limiting the tenure of office of the militia. The Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the House reported the Harlem Bridge bill, with the section

House reported the riarron Bridge only, with the section stricken that refers to the existing contracts.

Mr. Taber offered a recolution declaring the Assistant District Attorney of Albany in contempt to the House by improperly attempting to influence the votes of a member. Other than and distinct from the public advantage, therefore, the said John M. Nelson, having committed breach of its privileges, be brought to the bar of the House by the Sergeant at-Arms, to answer such charge

The resolution, after a short debate, was adopted by vote of 45 to 26. This vote is significant of the feel existing here, and shows plainly that a majority consider that Mr. Gibbons is not the only guilty person in that The bill providing the means for the support of the go

cornment, or the State levy tax, was ordered to a third eading in the Assembly. The amount to be levied by a ax for the general fund is seven-eighths of a mill. Last year there was levied for the same purpose one and one ighth of a mill. The amount this year is one quarter of a mill the same purpose one and one ighth of a mill. The amount this year is one quarter of a mill the printing a commissioner to inspect steam boilers had the enmi- ag cause stricken out this evening. It is a pity that a good law ould not be enacted to present he numerous boiler exploits. In New York; but this bil was a recuiser monepoly.

A motion was made in the Senate to-night to recommend the vote appointing an investigating committee to make the vote appointing an investigating committee to make the commonly of the city of New York.

There appears to be quite a commotion on that subject, and it looks as though the "ring" had got frightened, and that the "Ring" in the Senate was coming to their

rescue
The motion to reconsider was laid on the table, and
will be soon brought up, when we shall be able to see
who has been "seen."

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Assembly.

The Assembly met at half-past three o'clock, sixty seven members being present.

Mr Wesserar presented petitions against the Metropo

tan Cab bill and the Baggage Line bill. Also, petitions in favor of suppressing the sale of surill milk, and from the Sixty minth and Seventy-first regi-ments against correcting the tenure of office in the

The Senate bill to amend the Corn Exchange charter

was ordered to a third reading.

The bills to amend the act for the regulation of the port of New York; to amend the Tolls on Harlem Bridge act: to authorize John T. Mills to lay a railroad on the line of bis licensed stage route in New York, and to open Franklin and other streets in the Seventeenth ward, Brocklyn, were all reported faverably from the commit-

On motion of Mr. Tarms, the preamble and re requiring John M. Neisen, Assistant District A niring John M. Neisen, Assistant District Attorney, appear at the bar of the House in relation to the bery case of Jay Gibbons, were adopted, and Mr. Neiwas authorized to appear by counsel.

the bull to prevent the sale of swill milk was reported the consideration of the House.

bribery case of Jay Gibbons, were adopted, and art. Action was authorized to appear by counsel.

The bill to prevent the sale of swill milk was reported for the consideration of the House.

The bill to amend the sharter of the city of New York in relation to the Bureau of Assessments, was taken up in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HARDY made a strong argument against the bill, which was supported by Mr. Shaw and others, who endeavored to press it to a third reading.

Mr. A-CULARUS and Mr. VARIAN spoke against the bill, and after a long discussion progress was reported by the committee.

or Shaw moved to disagree with the report of the formittee of the Whole, and order the bill to a third

Mr. Barov spoke at some length against the motion, and it was lost—88 to 89 and it was lost—38 to 29
Mr Kernan's bill to authorize the incorporation of the
Juvenile Reformatory Asylums was ordered to a third cading.

The Assembly took a recess until seven o'clock P. M.

The Assembly took a recess until seven o'clock P. M.
EVERING SESSION.

The bill to provide means for the support of the government was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. Robertson, the tax for general purpers was reduced from one mill and one eighth of a mill, as at first reported to seven eights of a mill, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to enable the supervisors of New York to take lands for the building of a Court House in New York was ordered to a third reading.

dered to a third reading. The enacting clause was stricken out of the following

Allowing the jury in criminal trials to be judges of the To prevent and punish the sale of butts, barrels and casks with brands used by manufacturers of aic, &c., by

Arrival of the North American-Salling of the Sohemian. PORTLAND, Me , April 1 1861.

mship North American, from Liverpool on th 14th, via Londonderry on the 15th ult., arrived have at three o'clock this morning. Her dates are antici-The steamship Robemian sailed at nine o'clock or

evening for Livernool

News from Rio Jameiro.

Naw Onlans, april 1, 1861.

Bark A. Pendergast, from Rio Janeiro February 18, reports the yellow fever raging there.

The political news from the United States had unsettled everything in a business way, and great anxiety was manifested regarding the troubles.

News from New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE spril 1, 1861.

The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 18th ult., arrived here to-day, being one day ahead of time, but brings no news of special importance.

The Indiana were seen on the route. The grass on the roas to Fort Wise is short.

The contractors on this route are making preparations to run an express from Fort Wise to Canon City, to conact with this mail

Lake Savigation
Forme, April 1, 1861.
The propeller Olean, the first bet through from Detcirk, arrived here Sunday morning.

kirk, arrived here Sunday morning.

Disseries, April 1, 1861.

The steamers Cushman and Elmira, of the New York and Eric Railroad line, arrived here this afternoon with full cargoes from Cleveland, Sandunky and Toledo, being the first arrivals of the season.

Navigation is now entirely clear between this and the Western Lake Eric ports

The Roston Bar and the Late Judge Shaw. Borrow. April 1, 1861.

A meeting of the Suffolk bar was held to-day and committees appointed to make a rangements to attend the funeral of Judge Shaw to-morrow. Resolutions of respect to his memory were asopted.

The Body of Hon J. Shegidan Hogan Found. Teleorro, C. W., April 1, 1861. The bedy of Hen. John Sheritas H gan, a member of the Canadian Parliament, who disappeared very myste-riously something over a year ago, was found in the river Don on Saturday night.

The Sloop-of-War Cumberland. The sloop of war Cumberland come up the harbor ye erdsy from the Roads. She exchanged salutes with the ecciving ship Peensylvania.

Fatal Affray in Virginta.

Noncoss, april 1, 1861.

Noncoss, april 1, 1861.

at a parade at London Bridge, Princess Anne county, on Saturday, in which Grim-tea: killed Land with a Dayonet. Both were respectable farmers, with families.

Markets

PHILADRIPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Raviroud, 22 1 16; sorris Canal 63. Long Island Rasiroud, 21 16; sorris Canal 63. Long Island Rasiroud, 21 16; per conto succount.

New ORIEANS, April 1, 1861.

The Africa's news caused greater frames in the coton market; sake 8,000 being nt 12%, a 14c. for midding. Flour steady at \$5 10 a \$6 12% for superfice. Stering 7½ a 8½ premium. Signt exchange on New York ½ a ½ premium.

Cotten—Sales of 1,000 bales at 12%c. for midding. In

Obtton—Sales of 1,950 balos. The market is firm. Cotton—The stock at Augusta and Hamburg is 24 of

Pincar firm at \$6.25 a \$5.0736. Wheat active, and savanced to a 2c forn active and advancing. Whiskey steady at 17c, a 1736e. THEATRE FRANCAIS, -"Au Parc Contral," a comic re

view, after the Paris fashion, will be given for the fire time to-night. It is said to have been written is collabo ration by the two editors of the French pres of this